

HOW PROTESTS FLIGHT BY U.S.

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by Georgi M. Pushkin,
Foreign Minister, at
M.

Soviet note asserted that the plane had entered Soviet territory (sixty-five kilometers or forty miles) east of the town of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, on the southeast coast of Sakhalin. It said the high-reconnaissance plane flew over Soviet territory and territorial waters for nine minutes.

The flight in darkness, the note stated that the U-2 plane entered Soviet airspace at 8:21 P. M. Moscow time. There would have put the plane over Sakhalin at 8:21 P. M. local time, during the night of darkness.

U-2 reconnaissance planes are equipped with instruments that enable them to observe during darkness. However, the U-2 piloted by Mr. Powers, an American, was equipped with instruments that required daylight for effective results.

Mr. Powers took off from a base in Pakistan, according to a statement by his Moscow lawyer, flew over Afghanistan, entered the Soviet Union at a distance of about 100 miles in four hours and landed down by a rocket at a distance of 65,000 feet in the mountains of Sverdlovsk.

Mr. Powers flight was cited by Premier Khrushchev as the reason for his withdrawal later from the Big Four summit in Paris and for the decision of the visit by Mr. Eisenhower to the Soviet Union scheduled for the next month.

Mr. Powers was released by the Soviet Government last year after having served a two-year sentence for espionage. He was changed for a Russian, Rudolf I. Abel, who was given a thirty-year sentence in the United States for espionage.

Threat Renewed

The note repeated a threat made after the Powers flight that the Soviet Union would retaliate and launch nuclear bases on the territory of the United States.

Texts of Soviet and U. S. Notes on U-2

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Following is the text of the Soviet note to the United States, as transmitted by the Soviet press agency, Tass, charging that a U-2 reconnaissance plane had violated Soviet borders:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America:

According to verified information, an American U-2 reconnaissance plane, at 7:21 P. M. Moscow time on Aug. 30 this year, intruded into the air space of the Soviet Union in the Far East, sixty-five kilometers east of the town of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and overflew Soviet territory and territorial waters for nine minutes.

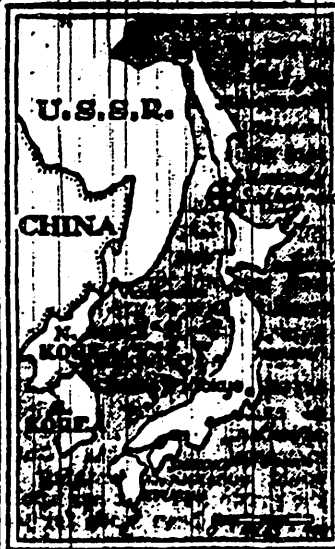
This gross violation of the state frontier of the Soviet Union by an American reconnaissance plane was obviously provocative in nature.

The serious international complications produced by [Francis Gary] Powers' espionage flight in a U-2 plane in May, 1960, and the worldwide indignation aroused by the perfidy of the former United States Administration, which was then exposed for all the world to see, is common knowledge. These aggressive actions of the Eisenhower Administration wrecked the summit meeting, sharply aggravated the entire international situation, intensified the concern of the peoples of all countries for the destinies of the world, and became a heavy burden on the relations between the U. S. S. R. and the United States.

Kennedy Statement Cited

This is why the Soviet Government received with satisfaction the statement by President Kennedy in January last year that he issued an order not to resume U-2 flights, and to prevent violations of the state frontiers of the Soviet Union.

In connection with the new case of gross violation by an American "U-2" plane of the Soviet air space, the legitimate question arises: What is this — revival of the old piratical practice of the previous Government, condemned by President Kennedy himself, or a provocative action of the bellicose United States Government, which would like to create a new international conflict, like the conflict of 1940, and heat the atmos-



The New York Times Sept. 4, 1962
A NEW AIR INCIDENT:
The Soviet Union charged that a U-2 plane had flown over Sakhalin in area of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (cross).

phere to the maximum once again?

The United States Government must give a clear answer to this question.

News is being received of late about the activation of American reconnaissance "U-2" planes near the frontiers of the Soviet Union. "U-2" aircraft again appeared on the airbases of Britain; reconnaissance aircraft of the same type, "U-2," are stationed at American bases in Japan, Turkey, Federal German Republic (West Germany) and undertake flights from these bases.

Approximately the same versions concerning the purposes of these flights as the ones advanced by Eisenhower's Government, until it was caught red-handed on the spot of the crime, are being circulated again.

The United States Government must realize in what a position it places its allies. The Soviet Government had warned most seriously in its time about the extremely grave consequences confronting the countries whose Governments grant their territory to American warplanes for the preparation and launching of invasions into the confines of the U. S. S. R. It has also warned that such provocations are repeated, the Soviet Government would be compelled to take appropriate retaliatory measures, including the rendering of harmless of war bases used against the Soviet Union. It is superfluous to mention that

these warnings remain fully in force.

The Soviet Government lodges a resolute protest with the United States Government in connection with the new gross violation by an American reconnaissance plane of the Soviet Union's state frontier. It expects the United States Government to punish strictly the persons guilty of organizing this flight of the American "U-2" plane and to take immediate measures to prevent future violations of the Soviet airspace.

If the United States Government does not do this, the Soviet Government will take measures which it deems necessary to insure the security of its frontiers in case of new violations. At the same time, the Soviet Government reserves the right to raise the question of United States aggressive actions at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Text of U. S. Note

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Following is the text of the United States note to the Soviet Union on the plane incident, as made public here today:

The charge contained in the Soviet note of Sept. 4 that a U. S. aircraft violated Soviet airspace Aug. 30 and overflew Soviet territory and territorial waters was investigated immediately upon receipt of the Soviet note.

Investigation revealed that an unintentional violation may in fact have taken place. A patrol craft operated by the U. S. Air Force was in the northern Pacific area east of Sakhalin at about the time specified in the Soviet note.

The pilot of the aircraft has reported that he was flying a directed course well outside Soviet territorial limits but encountered severe winds during this nighttime flight and may therefore have overflown the southern tip of Sakhalin.

My Government has instructed me to state that the policy of the U. S. Government with reference to overflights of Soviet territory has in no way been altered and remains as stated by the President on Jan. 25, 1961.

If the pilot of the aircraft in question did in fact violate Soviet territory, this act was entirely unintentional and due solely to a navigational error under extremely difficult flying conditions.

Precautions intended to prevent such incidents are under review.

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ferred to Mr. Kennedy's statement at his first news conference as President, Jan. 25, when he said that he had denied such flights "not pursued."

In addition, the United States said that "precautions were being reviewed to certain that such incidents would be avoided."

The note was delivered to the Soviet Government this afternoon by a Soviet protest received this morning. Stressing the latest incident was a first, the United States said.

The pilot of the aircraft reported that he was flying a directed course well outside Soviet territorial limits but encountered severe winds during this nighttime flight and may therefore have overflown the southern tip of Sakhalin.

The Soviet note said the plane was over Soviet territory for nine minutes. This speculation as to whether Russians fired on it. The States note made no reference to the amount of time it may have been over Soviet territory. It was believed that no one was fired.

First News of Plane Incident
In its note, the United States identified the plane as a "patrol plane" and disclosed for the first time its recent presence in the north Pacific area. It did not disclose the plane but did deny that it was a "patrol plane" and limited to an explanation of a possible territorial violation might have occurred.

State Department characterized the United States reply as an "explanation" not an "apology." This reference to a statement issued to President Kennedy during his election campaign, the Eisenhower Administration should have apologized for the Powers affair.

Mr. Kennedy afterwards said he had not used the word "apologize" but that he believed the United States had expressed its "regret."

The text of the United States note was issued with speed. Word of the Soviet note was received here shortly after 9:30 this morning. Mr. Kennedy was in Newport, preparing to return to Washington. He and Secretary of State Rusk, who was in the city, were immediately